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bring those claims because they're not seeking a remedy in damages for property interests that they control or own. So, I mean, at some point you have to reach -- I don't think you can, I don't think the Court can navigate through this case and never reach that issue.

THE COURT: Well, that's a good point as to the trespass claims because ultimately one would have to determine -- if one is going to determine damages for trespass, one is going to have to determine what properties on the Illinois River and in the Illinois River Watershed the State owns and what properties the Cherokee Nation owns. But let's excise, let's say that is an insurmountable problem here, we still have CERCLA and it's not necessary to determine the respective interests with regard to a CERCLA claim. And, in fact, Coeur d'Alene says that.

MR. GREEN: But the relief has to be, I mean, we can't accord complete and full relief without the Cherokee Nation if you are going to insert them into the case in the fashion that I think you are suggesting to me, and if they're not in this case, I don't even know whether they would be bound by the judgment. And I don't think CERCLA envisions a second round of litigation, you know, following up on the heels of your adjudication in fighting over the -- you know, the remediation.

THE COURT: That's what the judge in Coeur d'Alene said.